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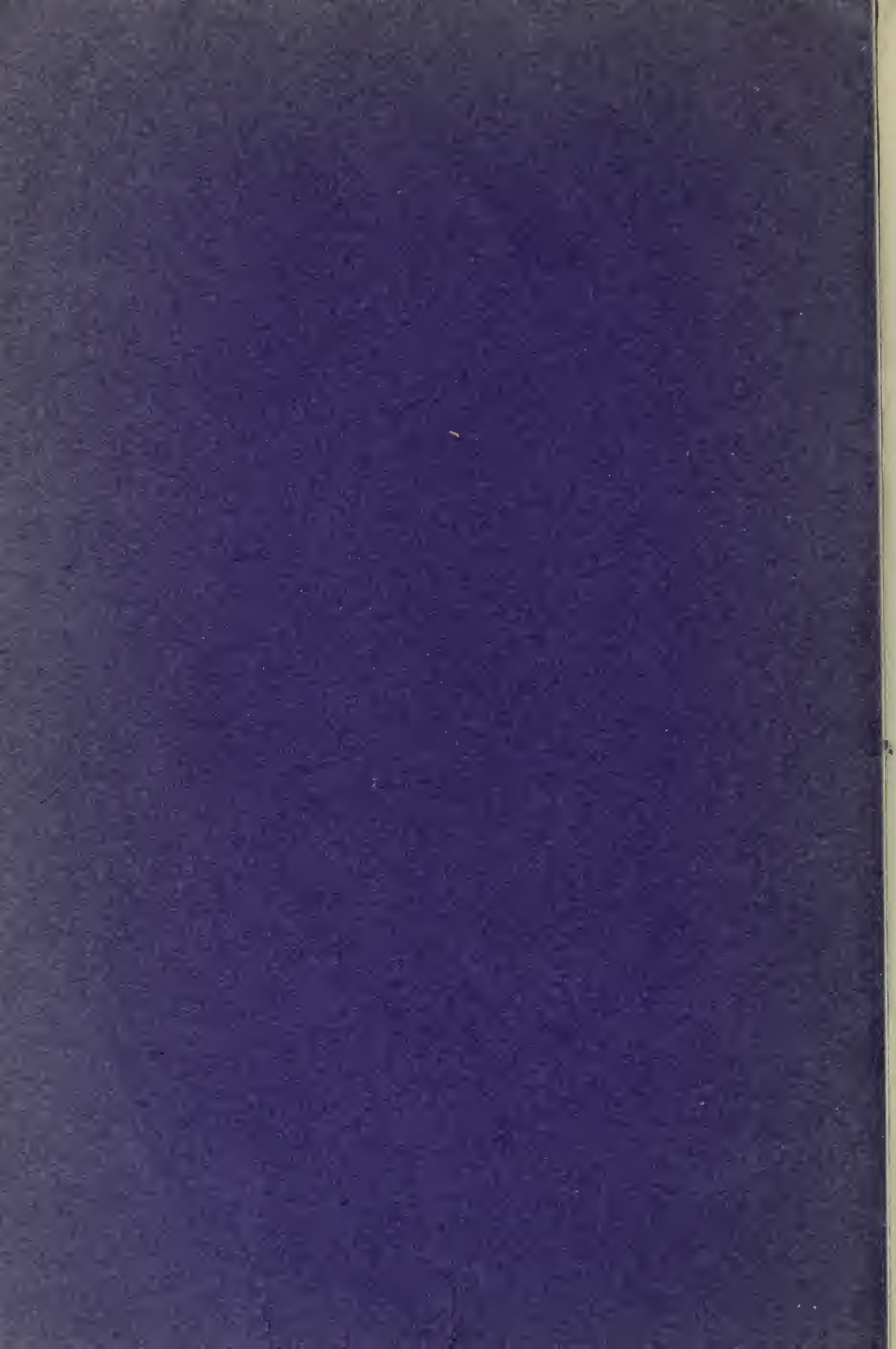
Emory College Bulletin



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OXFORD, GEORGIA

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Emory College Bulletin.

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THE OPENING.

The term 1910-11 opened September 21st with the chapel filled with enthusiastic students. An unusually large number of "old boys" returned. The number of new students was not quite as large as that of last year though notwithstanding this fact the enrollment is about the same. When it is remembered that the number enrolled in the fall of last year was forty in excess of the preceding year, it is readily realized that our teaching force is barely adequate to the demand of this body. It has been found necessary again to divide some of the classes into three sections in order that they may receive proper instruction, thereby requiring three hours of the teacher's time when only one hour is required. One professor was added to the faculty at the last meeting of the trustees and it is hoped that the income from the recent endowment campaign will warrant the election of several more at our approaching commencement.

Each member of the faculty reported promptly for work; the students have caught the step of academic life, the village has waked from its summer's nap, and we can scarce realize that any break has taken place in the work of last term.

Every indication points to one of the most successful years in the history of Emory College.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE TEACHER.

(*Martin Luther*).

I tell you in a word, that a diligent, devoted school teacher, preceptor, or any person, no matter what is his title, who faithfully trains and teaches boys, can never receive an adequate reward, and no money is sufficient to pay the debt you owe him; so, too, said the pagan Aristotle. Yet we treat them with contempt, as if they were of no account whatever, and, all the time we profess to be Christians.

For my part, if I were compelled to leave off preaching and to enter some other vocation, I know not an office that would please me better than schoolmaster, or teacher of boys. For I am convinced that next to preaching, this is the most useful, and greatly the best labor in all the world, and, in fact, I am sometimes in doubt which of the positions is the more honorable. For you can not teach an old dog new tricks, and it is hard to reform old sinners, but this is what by preaching we undertake to do, and our labor is often spent in vain; but it is easy to bend and to train young trees, though haply in the process some may be broken. My friend, nowhere on earth can you find a higher virtue than is displayed by the stranger, who takes your children and gives them a faithful training,—a labor which parents very seldom perform, even for their own offspring.

A JUDICIAL OPINION.

(*Rembert G. Smith*).

No more striking developments in American higher education have appeared in recent years than the origin, aims, and activities of the Carnegie Foundation. The most important dogma set forth by this Foundation is that denominational control of colleges is generally detrimental. The Christian denominations are told in unmistakable language that, in the interest of educational efficiency, they should surrender the control of their colleges and universities at whatever degree of sacrifice to themselves.

The most important activity of this Foundation is its effort to modify and even to revolutionize certain principles of educational theory and practice which have been prevalent in the United States from the beginning. In order to do this Mr. Carnegie with charac-

teristic sagacity attached to the secretaryship perhaps considerably the largest salary paid to any educator in the country. He is accustomed to secure, when he needs them, the services of the best advocates to be had and is always willing to pay large retainers. That Mr. Carnegie really believes that denominational control of colleges is harmful and that Dr. Pritchett sincerely agrees with him—are facts which all the charitable will admit.

At the same time the vitally interested public and especially the denominations should duly consider the significance of *origins*. This attack on Christian colleges has been financially superinduced. It has not been natural and spontaneous. Faulty logic for filthy lucre is a chronic exchange in dealings between American lawyers and American clients. The only novelty involved in this matter is the degradation of educational doctrine from its proper plane of judicial equity to the level of specious advocacy. By the power of his piled up millions Mr. Carnegie has haled the Christian colleges of this land before the bar of public opinion and the Secretary of his Foundation is the attorney retained to prosecute. In the preparation of his case he has, after the manner of advocates, gathered all the facts which he could find which are damaging to the accused. To do this is the right of an attorney, but let the public bear in mind that an attorney is not a judge. In American courts the compensation of judges is far smaller than that of many advocates but their judgments as to the law and the facts are far better.

In contrast with the estimate of denominational colleges held and so zealously promulgated *lately* by Dr. Pritchett let attention be given the following words of Ambassador Bryce, a life-long student of American civilization and institutions:

"These smaller colleges get hold of a multitude of poor men, who might never resort to a distant place of education. They set learning in a visible form, plain indeed and humble, but dignified even in her humility, before the eyes of a rustic people in whom the love of knowledge, naturally strong, might never break from the bud into the flower but for the care of some zealous gardener. In some of these smaller colleges, one finds today men of great ability and great attainments, one finds students who are receiving an education quite as thorough, though not always as wide, as the best Eastern universities can give. The higher learning is in no danger."

THE GREATER EMORY CLUB.

The college authorities wish to acknowledge with appreciation the valuable services rendered to the institution by the Greater Emory Club. This Club practically embraces the entire student body.

During the Campaign for Endowment the boys manifested an unflagging interest and near its close subscribed something over five thousand dollars. Thanks are due particularly to Messrs. Geo. S. Roach and Chas. R. Fox, for their active canvass of the State, during the month of July, in the interest of patronage. These young gentlemen are representative Emory men and have not only done good work during their college residence but have illustrated the high virtues of Christian manhood.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES.

(E. H. Johnson).

One who is desirous of making a gift that will prove permanently and continuously useful and at the same time present its own individuality and identity among the agencies for good may well consider the endowment of a library or one of its departments. The books purchased year after year from the income of the endowment will form a monument that grows ever taller and part of which is ever new. Some buildings erected once for all prove themselves with the passage of time to be badly designed and ill adapted to the needs of later years; but the structure erected on the foundation of a library endowment is one that is always growing and always adapting itself to current needs. The books purchased with this year's income may after a time be used less and less but each year brings its revenue and the new books will be so selected as to meet the new requirements.

For the Department of English Emory College has already such a fund generously given by Mrs. John W. Akin in memory of her husband, one of Emory's distinguished alumni. This endowment has already been the means of adding to the library nearly six hundred volumes, in each of which is a statement that indicates the source of the money used in its purchase.

While the needs of the Department of English are thus well met the provision for the other departments is pitifully meagre. A library fee is required from each student and the fund so obtained is used for the purchase of various magazines and of some works in general literature and this leaves a small sum indeed with which to buy books for the different departments of college study.

Perhaps the sorest need at present is for more books in the Department of History and Political Economy. Every college student should be trained to handle books and taught to use a number of authorities rather than a single one in the study of a subject. No branch of study is better suited for giving this training than history. In this and in other fields it is desirable that the student, so far as he is able and opportunity allows, should be led to know something of several standard works on the subject studied. For this purpose it is often desirable that the library have several copies of the same book.

Aside from the Akin fund for the Department of English Emory College has no special endowment for the library. There is pressing need for more books in other subjects. Where can one disposed to render financial help in the cause of education find a more attractive and useful opportunity than in providing a library endowment?

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE.

It sometimes happens that because one is unable to make large gifts to the College he hesitates to make gifts at all. I beg to call attention to an article in this issue of the Bulletin by Dr. Johnson on Departmental Libraries. While Dr. Johnson is emphasizing the desirability of endowments for the several departments, yet his article applies to small gifts as well, that is, the necessity for books adapted to departmental work.

More and more the Library is becoming a literary laboratory. The teacher suggests topics and requires the pupils to elaborate the ideas involved, and to do this, they must have the best books related to the subject involved. At this time there is no department more in need of such books than the Department of History and Economics. The variations incident to Governmental Housekeep-

ing make the latest and best books particularly essential to the successful study of Economics. Any one who is not able to endow a department can render valuable assistance by contributing even small amounts towards purchasing books for this department. Just recently Mr. Ivy Lee, who is now in London, sent to us a valuable book, just from the press, on the proposed changes in the English Government. Any friend of the college who may wish to add to the efficiency of the department in question can do so by sending a check to the president of the College, indicating that he wishes Dr. Johnson to purchase a reference book for his department. Such gifts will be acknowledge through the Bulletin.

A FEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The great majority of the subscribers to the \$300,000.00 Endowment Fund of Emory have closed their subscriptions through correspondence with the president of the College. A few have failed to respond to his several letters requesting them to comply with the terms of the campaign. *Many* of these *few* who have failed to respond, all of them so far as the writer knows, are perfectly reliable, but from urgent business duties, or oversight, have delayed attending to this most important matter. At considerable expense to the College and after untold labor on the part of its representatives, the \$300,000.00 in subscriptions was secured. In order that the institution may reap the benefits of this expenditure and toil, those who have not replied to the president of the College touching this matter are urged to do so.

THE LANTERN FUND.

The lantern fund continues to grow. It is a source of great satisfaction that contributions are still coming in. The most recent contributions are Mr. J. Weideman Lee, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. Dillard B. Sewell, of Athens, Ga. To these gentlemen public acknowledgment is hereby made and sincere thanks returned.

CHARLES W. PEPPLER.



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